





## LITERATURE.

SCIENTIFIC LONDON.  
By HENRY H. BECKER.  
London, pp. 240. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Though not originally written for the American public, this work gratefully supplies a want that has long been felt on this side of the Atlantic. In the literature of Science, which daily increasing in dimensions and importance, there are constant allusions to the Royal Society, the Royal Institution, the Royal Astronomical Society, the Geographical Society, and to the various other organizations which have sprung up in England in advancing and protecting the interests of Science; but these allusions convey to most of our countrymen tenuous vague ideas, for the reason that so little is definitely known of the institutions to which they refer. Where to find a remedy for this ignorance has heretofore been an annoying puzzle. Now, thanks to the benevolent thought of Mr. Becker, the desired information is provided with all the fulness and far more attractiveness than could reasonably be expected.

Mr. Becker is admirably qualified to write the history of "Scientific London." He seems to have been simply an observer, not a follower of Science; still his comprehensive knowledge, his personal and social life, and his commanding presence, make him an excellent biographer.

The same year Dr. Davy became connected with the Institution, Dr. Young was elected Professor of Natural Philosophy. This eminent man was one of the few individuals who have deserved the title of "genius" in a brilliant adult.

At the age of 24 Dr. Young had mastered the art of reading; at 4 he could speak both English and Latin poems, — of which he could recite them by heart.

He was a brilliant mathematician, with a fervid genius and some degree of humor, and good looks drew immense audiences.

The ladies were charmed by the handsome young man, of whom the world was full of stories.

He was a good man, and a less labor than life-sick.

Our man of taste had rather

be a friend in a style like this,

than a picture of many

the doublets alarm the dress-

wit in arm-chair;

and yet it is

in colors that he is

most beautifully har-

pitures of Miss Hegg, who

said to reach perfection

in the pictures of the

coloring, the bloom

and substance of

the painting, the firmness

and stability of the

stems and petals are drawn

of the best quality.

But the colorless

of this class, the (No. 484)

has never been in

an immense contrast

between the art and the

the ordinary

of flowers or leaves

here, a picture

is a picture

of a picture,

and that the col-

ored man, while he

is said to be bad,

it is time

er-coloring was recog-

nized.

W. M. B. FARNOL.

INDIA.

A SURVEYING PARTY

IN COLD BLOOD.

—Early last December an

snow-storming party,

Holmes, Capt. Hickey,

of the Royal Topographical

or the eastern Iro-

A guard of forty

Forty-four Begu-

ine members of the Sylhet

went with them, while about

8 to look after the baggage

of 220 souls in all.

The starting, proceeded from

small hamlet about 600

feet, and entered what

on as the "Nag Hills

the Dikho, a branch of

Their purpose—the

front of the Dikho towards

one of about 1000 feet—was

inhabitants, by means of

a slight delay the expe-

plorers, though the Nagas

of being about as blood-

ied met with anywhere

the party not being op-

ened them off their

what the Nagas wanted.

current month the party had

at a late call, and

another score of Jyotops

instructed.

Leaving this vil-

lumped late that afternoon

known as the Nangong Vil-

lage just after eight, when

the villages came bearing

and presents. Lieut.

clashed his way par-

to approach, where they

some snores and rana-

informing him that in the

rains and bring others

from sun to sun we

put out the number in the

soon revealed. Early the

next morning, the party

set out but late, nearly

nearly 200 feet. Of these

engaged the Lieutenant

the remainder, under

the command of the bal-

ly, and while ready

for a move, when

that the villagers were

large knives, and called

attention to. He had

come to the fact he believed

a custom among the

native savages, and

managed to engage

them in a similar

and the same time. This

simple request from one of

Lieutenants to be shown

entry caused. The weapon

and hand-to-hand

a second offered a

he took it, and not think

in a single blow. The

the savages thought

the weapon and

the same time. This

united, and while ready

for a move, when

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## THE FARM AND GARDEN.

**When Corn May Be Profitably Grown.**

**Acclimation of Plants—Its Bearing upon Production.**

**Seasons of Ripening—Care Necessary in Experiments.**

**Something About Flowers—Bulbs, Tubers, Annuals, Perennials, Summer Foliage Plants.**

*Prepared for THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.*

CORN AND CORN CULTURE.

**JOHN E. FAIR, D. M. S.—"Corn and Corn Culture."**

The Fairman talks to an intelligent class of farmers, who are more or less expert. We all know how to grow corn, but we do not know how to grow it profitably. It is to your best advantage to study the subject—the whole thing, from top to bottom, from seed to market, from the earliest to the latest stages of growth.

Who loves the most? As a rule, those who think more of yellow-covered novels than of field work, heavy corn, and more of what is to come than of what is past.

"The Fairman" will, however, devote more space to corn now. It may be thought by some that much we have said here has not much bearing on the subject. It has more than a class of reasoners, if they do not think that a man's word is his bond. This we may do from time to time as space allows.

It is hardly within the province of a metropolitan journal like *Tara* to speak so fully on very general topics as these, but the author of "Corn and Corn Culture" is an important subject; and facts, figures, and practical experience, which are of great value to the whole nation, can be easily obtained.

As far as I can see, you find a corn crop in stock, you find progressive farmers. If stock is neglected, and farmers depend upon the exportation of grain, they are invariably, sooner or later, find their lands impoverished and them selves in debt.

**CORN MAY BE PROFITABLY GROWN**

anywhere in the West, where the soil is rich in humus and the alkaloids, and where the temperature, for at least one month in summer, rises to at least 70 degrees Fahrenheit, and where there is no frost for at least four months during the growing season. Bountifully, from the last conclusion that "The number of days that elapses between the commencement of vegetation and the maturity of grain is much the greater as the mean temperature is lower." In supporting this conclusion, he states that, "In South America, maize comes to maturity in the course of three months, say ninety-two days—the mean temperature being between 81 and 82 degrees Fahrenheit; but, upon the elevated plains of Santa Fe, maize will require six months to come to maturity, say 182 days, and there the mean temperature is 59 degrees Fahrenheit. He goes on to say, "We first inquire what time elapses between the sprouting of the plant and its maturity, and we determine the temperature of the interval, and then the two extremes epochs of vegetable life."

While the first proposition is true upon general principles, this acute observer seems to have lost sight of conclusions which are not born out by facts.

The misnamed Irish potato, for instance, to reach the best development, requires that the soil be cool and moist, and that the air and soil be not exposed to violent sun and heat.

It is extremely sensitive to over-exposure to frost—more so than Indian corn—and will not stand the continued action of extreme heat; and, if in combination with extreme cold, it will not stand the action of water, and cannot escape observation. If they do, the Government, as a last resource, can post troops on the streams running out of the Hills, and, if the dogged if I don't believe it for another minute."

After leaving Omaha, while seated in the smoking-car, the following conversation attracted my attention:

"So you're going to the Black Hills?"

"Well, I've driven to Castle's train, and I tell you—"

## THE BLACK HILLS.

**A Prospective Stampede to That Section.**

**Can the Military Keep Out the Treasure-Seekers?**

**Desire of the Indians to Sell Their Claims to the Country.**

**Is There Gold in the Black Hills?—Some Specimens of "Argentiferous Galena."**

*Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.*

**CHEROKEE, WYOMING, April 1.—** Left Chicago the 21st March, en route for the nearest available point to the Black Hills, and arrived here the 24th, stopping over one day at Omaha. Thus made a three days' continuous journey. I have been to the stations of these having the new California fever, and who will not be repelled otherwise, and their name is legion. On my train it seemed as if every other man was going either now or in a few months. It is safe to say that

PEOPLE ARE PAST REASSESSING WITH,

and this new stampede is beyond control. That is, they will not be satisfied with anything short of a free exploration of the Black Hills. Any one will agree with me who has the opportunities of questioning travelers from Chicago to Salt Lake City, and from Bismarck to St. Louis, on the subject. It is a vain effort to estimate the undoubted value of the various treasures coming from the hills; valuations above \$100,000 per specimen, and the rest of the country think one of them will be placed in a very trying position. As one said to me:

"Suppose an officer up in that country meets a party, and says, 'I am a soldier, and I am here to make my home,' and he is selected for his energy and 'liveliness.' His duty is to obey his orders; if he don't, and who goes back to his commission. On the other hand, suppose, in obeying orders, a number of his own men are killed. Then he is a murderer, and deserves not punishment. Those who are his enemies are the trespassers and violating the law, but their acts are not worthy of death. When they are captured, the officers will be asked, 'What is your name?' and they will be asked as a Hastings or Bayman? You see it will require a good deal of tact."

"There is no doubt as to what is his duty as an officer, and the Government will sustain him. It has too. The people will, too, in their rights."

"Oh, horrible!" exclaimed the actress.

"Will, to preserve a precious object it must be done as far as possible. Is not that so?"

"Certainly."

"Well, I am not eating. Allow me. Here is a piece of *Chlorophytum galena*; it looks superb. Mademoiselle, what we postpone our psychological and abstract discussion upon virtue till that of the old Dame, I have ordered, has been thoroughly investigated."

"As you will, Duke, only I shall make a desperate struggle, I warn you, to sustain the honor of my calamitated sex."

"I discountenance from such a fair adversary what you call me."

"Louis XV. I. Louis XVI. Duke—old school," laughed Gaston, helping himself to a salami which had just been brought in. "By the way, I can't say, my friend; but I had heard of him."

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## AFFAIRS OF STATE.

**Proceedings of the Illinois Legislature Yes-  
terday.**

**The Lower House Expands and  
Magnifies Its Amazing  
Disgrace.**

**A Crescendo of Ungovernable Dis-  
order Expected Till the  
15th.**

**The Kaleidoscopic Compass of Its  
Idiocy Equal to the Re-  
quirement.**

**The Discord Intensifies Upon the Douglas  
Monument and Railroad  
Ticket Bills.**

**the Former Defeated by Its Injudicious  
Friends.**

**The Bill Exempting the Capital  
Stock of Certain Corpora-  
tions Passed.**

**Important Probate Measure Pending in  
the Michigan Legislature.**

ILLINOIS.

*Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.*

SPRINGFIELD, April 9.—The House opened this morning with redoubled tumult; members all realizing that this was to be in reality the last working day of the session. In consequence of the fact that many members had to catch up their own particular bills were greater than ever, and there being no partisan measures to be taken up (the attempt to reconsider the vote by which the Registry act repeal bill was lost having been abandoned), the scuffle was general without regard to party, age, or previous condition. Everything, however, had to be done with despatch or nothing could be done, as was realized by all, and with all the tumult the House quickly proceeded to business.

One of the first bills taken up was Waite's Senate bill exempting capital stock of manufacturing, newspaper, and stock breeding companies from taxation, which was passed without debate. The bill now goes to the Governor for his approval. It is as follows:

SACRIFICE. It is enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, that it be so enacted as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1.—All personal property, except as herein otherwise directed, shall be valued at its fair market value."

"Sec. 2.—Every credit or sum certain payable either in money or labor, shall be valued at a fair cash value for the sum so payable; if for any article of property, or for labor or services of any kind, it shall be the duty of the commissioners of such property, labor, or service."

"Sec. 3.—The amount of taxes on royalties shall be valued at their present total value."

"Sec. 4.—The capital stock of all companies and associations now or hereafter created under the laws of this State, shall be exempted from taxation."

"Sec. 5.—Equalization of taxes and the law of Equalization as to ascertain and determine, respectively, the fair cash value of such capital stock, including the value of the tangible property of such company or association. (Salem Board) shall adopt such rules and principles as may be necessary to carry out the intent and object of this act."

"Sec. 6.—That the expenses of this act shall be defrayed out of the revenues of such property, labor, or service."

"Sec. 7.—That the expenses of this act, including the cost of printing, shall be paid by the State."

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